

PEOPLE'S FORCES WON BIG VICTORIES

MILITARY RESULTS: 295,000 Troops Including 104,000 American and Satellite Troops Killed, Wounded or Captured (110% of 1966 Total). Hundreds of Thousands of Puppet Troops Disbanded. 4 Armoured Regiments, One Multi-Battalion Paratroop Unit, 103 Battalions, 483 Companies and 15 Motorized Units Put out of Action or Heavily Decimated. A Huge Quantity of War Means Destroyed: 8,850 Aircraft of Various Types Destroyed on the Ground or Shot Down (180% of 1966 Total); 7,500 Military Vehicles, Including 4,000 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed (300% of 1966 Total); 470 Vessels and Combat Launches Sunk or Set Ablaze (Nearly 500% of 1966 Total); Thousands of Ammunition Storages, Petrol Dumps and Other War Means Burned Down. More Than 1,100 Posts Razed to the Ground or Forcibly Withdrawn. 490 Bridges Blown Up.

SPECIAL ADVISER LE DUC THO INTERVIEWED BY CBS

LE DUC THO, special adviser to Minister of State Xuan Thuy, representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Government at the official conversations with the U.S. Government's representative in Paris, granted on June 10 an interview to CBS correspondent Charles Collingwood.

Asked to comment on the evolution of the official conversations between the representatives of the D.R.V.N. Government and the U.S. Government during the past month and their prospects, Le Duc Tho said:

"The people all over the world follow with great attention the official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of the U.S., but to our regret, nearly one month has elapsed, the talks have not made any progress. The U.S. side must bear full responsibility for this state of things. We have come here on the strength of the statements of April 3, 1968 and May 3, 1968 by the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Foreign Ministry of the D.R.V.N. respectively, to ascertain with the U.S. side the unconditional cessation of the bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., and then to discuss all other questions of interest for both parties. Up to now, the representative of the U.S. Government has been insisting on 'reciprocity.' We cannot meet his absurd demand. The people of the world, the American people included, know that our country is some ten thousand miles away from the U.S., that we have done no harm whatsoever to the U.S. Yet, the U.S. has brought over half a million U.S. troops and over fifty thousand satellite troops to commit aggression against the southern part of our country, and has been using planes and warships in attacks against the northern part of our country. These acts are unjust and immoral.

"All men of conscience in the world see the large sectors of the American people support the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

"To peacefully settle the Viet Nam problem, the U.S. must put an end to its war of aggression against Viet Nam, unconditionally stop its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., an independent and sovereign country, withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, and let the Vietnamese people settle themselves the Viet Nam problem, without foreign interference.

"The official conversations between the representatives of the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the Government of the U.S. will be able to proceed only when the U.S. side gives up its claim to 'reciprocity' and accepts the unconditional cessation of its bombing raids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N., so as to make it possible to proceed at an early date to the discussion of other problems of interest for both parties, thus paving the way for a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

"On their part, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the D.R.V.N. really want a peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem because it will be beneficial to the American people, to the Vietnamese people and to world peace, but peace must be achieved with genuine independence and freedom, and not a false peace. Our attitude is serious and consistent. Whether these official conversations can henceforth make progress or not depends upon the U.S. side."

POLITICAL: ★ City People's Active Participation in Guerrilla Warfare.

★ Emergence of Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces Wielding Great Influence over Large Sections of Society in Occupied Cities.

★ Dislocation and Paralysis of Puppet Administration.

★ Liberation of Wide Rural Areas.

(South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. Command's 7th Special Communique)

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Who Is in the Dock, Mr. Harriman?

Mr. Harriman, and people on his side, like to boast about the generosity of the United States for the Vietnamese people. Let us listen to what Johnson had to say: "We will continue as best we can to help the good people of South Viet Nam enrich the conditions of their life, to feed the hungry, to send the rich and teach the young and shelter the homeless and help the farmer to increase his crops and the worker to find a job."

Those noble words were said on July 28, 1965. In the same breath, Johnson announced the departure of 50,000 G.I.'s for Viet Nam, and as the speech was being delivered, big ships heavily loaded with napalm and phosphorus bombs sailed for Saigon and Da Nang. don't know if there were still people in the world who would let themselves be taken in, but several years' experience has taught the Vietnamese people to be wary. Every time Messrs. Johnson - Harriman and Co. lavish promises of freedom and happiness, one should expect the arrival of a few phosphorus bombs, toxic chemicals and other similar engines. When Mr. Johnson said he was going to limit the bombing, this meant that he was to concentrate it on some area to make it more murderous. Hung

Long village in Nghe An province for instance knows something about it. On the night of May 16, 1968, U.S. aircraft dropped a canon of steel around the village to prevent the people from getting out, then released thirty-six bombs on its centre; thirty-four children were killed.

FREEDOM! In his time, Simon Bolivar already said that the U.S.A. had, in the name of freedom, imposed the worst evils on the peoples of Latin America. The Vietnamese people, for their part, know that in the mouth of the American leaders this word takes on a particular meaning: in Viet Nam the Americans have coined a new phrase — "free killing," a typically American one.

In all regions repeatedly under "Vietcong" control, the American military are free to release bombs, drop napalm, fire shells, spray insecticides; a peasant killing his pig, a thread of smoke rising from a thick, a patch of vegetable in a forest clearing, immediately attract American bombs and shells. At almost the whole countryside of South Viet Nam is controlled by the N.F.L., this means that practically the whole country is subjected to

that free killing. The people's forces having secured a foothold in the cities since the Lunar New Year of 1968, those in their turn are no longer spared. Hue, Ben Tre, My Tho and numerous parts of Saigon have also tasted that American-style freedom.

Along the 600 kilometres of Highway No 1 going from the 17th parallel to Phan Rang there were strings of villages nestled amidst bamboo and coconut-palms: there was concentrated life in Central Viet Nam. After several years of free-killing practice by the Americans, there remains only a few miles of land, a lunar landscape of bomb craters, burnt-down houses and mangled trees.

Do you remember, Mr. Harriman, Operation Cedar Falls which erased Ben Sue from the map in January 1967? This locality was first burnt down, then bulldozed to the ground, then bombed by American aircraft, as if, as the American journalist Jonathan Schell, an eyewitness, put it, the U.S. was bent on wiping out any indication that the Ben Sue village had ever existed. In the case of other villages, wholesale destruction was completed by a last operation,

(Continued page 3)

F.F.I. Refutes U.S. Misrepresentation of South Viet Nam Situation at Paris Talks

PLAF 7th SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE

GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF PEOPLE'S FORCES' BRILLIANT VICTORIES

First, we have wiped out or decimated as an important part of the enemy manpower, especially in the cities, power reserves of the puppet army and the U.S. strategic mobile forces. Our armed forces have developed a wide range of quality and diverse war means, especially aircraft, military vehicles and artillery, which provide a main means of mobility and firepower and also a moral superiority to the enemy.

We have shattered the U.S. plan of consolidating the puppet army, the latter is disintegrating organizationally and collapsing morally and has proved its inability not only in the offensive but also in the defensive.

The revolutionary forces have also greatly weakened the American puppet army by seriously depleting, qualitatively and quantitatively, many of its crack units. As a result, this puppet army is making a very poor show, both in counter-attacks and offensive actions its infantry is fast losing its fighting capacity.

Second, the initiative of the revolutionary forces has been greatly promoted on all battlefields. The 7th general offensive and widespread uprisings had basically foiled the U.S.-puppets' forced them to adopt a strategy of "search-and-destroy" strategy, and forced them to adopt a strategy of defensive. The May attacks of the

revolutionary forces and people have dealt another heavy blow at the U.S. defense strategy. They have shattered their way through the inner and outer defense lines of Saigon—Gia Dinh, brought the war deeper into the city, kept it raging for a longer period and dealt heavy blows at the enemy.

Third, the revolutionary forces have driven the puppet army to the defensive and to lower levels into tighter straits. The dissolution of the puppet government at a time when the puppet army's aggressors and traitors is hanging by a thread, is an open confession by the enemy of their utter predicament.

Fourth, the revolutionary forces have caused great difficulties to the enemy on the economic and financial planes. The long-term economic crisis is shrinking fast, with many communication lines obstructed, many urban areas under siege, and industry and commerce at a standstill. Moreover, the destruction caused by the enemy themselves to the towns, particularly Saigon, Cholon and Gia Dinh, a plan to intensify the economic and financial straits, has also caused a new chaos in the economic and social life, thereby further impairing the political struggle of the people.

Fifth, while inflicting heavy losses on the puppets, the general offensive forces and people have aggravated the U.S. ruling circles' growing military, political and economic difficulties. Johnson had to declare that he would not seek re-nomination, and his hand has been recalled. The depreciation of the dollar continues, while opposition to racial discrimination and aggressive policy in South Viet Nam is growing right in the United States. All this has caused a polar tension in the U.S. and is increasing the isolation of the U.S. government in the world.

The Johnson clique's aggressive design is being frustrated. Sixth, with their freshly gained experience, the people's armed and political forces are developing more and more rapidly. Bright prospects have been opened for our people's general offensive and widespread uprisings, and progress continues steadily and vigorously towards complete victory.

It is obvious that the two successive major drives of attacks by our armed forces and people in the past 4 months have dealt mortal blows to the enemy, that we have scored victories in all fields, military, political, economic, and that these victories have had great repercussions in the country as well as in the world.

The unquestionable victories of our people in the last 4 months, particularly in May, have given the lie to all propaganda tricks and thwarted all puppet army's military and political strategy. The latter are trying to shift onto the revolutionary forces the blame for the crimes they themselves have perpetrated, and are trying only to incriminate themselves in the eyes of the public in Viet Nam and the world.

The U.S. failure is already obvious. However, they may try to deceive the aggressors cannot conceal the truth. They cannot make black white. They cannot dim the light of justice.

The two major drives of attacks by our armed forces and people in the early spring and early summer this year have brought more light on this truth: our people have been fiercely on the offensive and have been fighting a bitter war after victory, while the enemy have been driven to a corner strategically and politically, and are irretrievably doomed to complete failure.

While the enemy was still stunned by the mortal blows they received during the early spring drive of attacks, more blows were being inflicted on them. They were of attacks. Their old wounds have been re-opened. Undoubtedly they are now in their death throes.

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH VIET NAM SITUATION

RAID GOVT COOPERATION FORCES

by CHIEN BINH

1. South Viet Nam People and Revolutionary Armed Forces' Attacks Greatly Increase Their Tempo.

SINCE the beginning of spring, over a period of more than a hundred days, the people and revolutionary armed forces of the South have launched four waves of simultaneous attacks on American puppet army bases, towns and villages (January 30 to 31; February 17 and 18; April 3 and 4; May 4 and 5). All these were large-scale operations. Actions took place on all battlefields, were closely co-ordinated, and every-where the initiative was achieved. Tremendous victories.

Considering the tempo of the simultaneous attacks, the brilliant results achieved, everyone can easily realize that the people and armed forces of the South are having the whip hand of their enemy and that their strength has grown noticeably. The rate of their attacks proves that their strategic initiative and capability of sustained attacks have made a further advance. The people and armed forces have new tactics, promoting their attacks with vigor and speed, and opportunities, the people and revolutionary armed forces of the South are now fighting on a much more advanced basis towards complete victory.

2. A Great Impetus to the Revolutionary War in the Cities Compelling Capability of the People's Forces to Break Inside Enemy Lines, even in Saigon.

VIGOROUSLY promoting their initiative and acting on the offensive, the revolutionary war has broken the defensive posture of the enemy.

3. South Viet Nam People and Armed Forces' Morale and Resolve to Win is Higher Than Ever.

THE overall developments on the early spring offensive and uprisings have illustrated the very great revolutionary heroism, determination to fight and win, and will to march forward in the face of the enemy's resistance. The revolutionary armed forces of the South, their fighting spirit and determination to fight and win are built up and developing. The people's great numbers of planes, set afire large numbers of enemy tanks and armored cars in the city streets. One American and two puppet battalions have been destroyed right in the central part of Saigon, scores of houses shot down, hundreds of military vehicles (more than half of them tanks and armored cars) set afire. In other places, many American and puppet companies and battalions have been put out of action right inside the cities.

The early spring general offensive having opened a new front in the cities, the ensuing simultaneous uprisings and attacks have shown the faith of the Americans and their puppets, into most dangerous battlefields for them, courage and vigor and great political, military and moral difficulties. Not only has the revolutionary war broadened in scope, but it has also become more being greatly pushed forward in the cities, marking a great change in the balance of power and great political strength between the enemy and us, and supplying clear evidence of the decline in the morale and resolve of the enemy, the growing strength of the people and armed forces of the South.

THE President of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, issued on June 10 a statement firmly refuting the U.S. misrepresentation of the facts about South Viet Nam at the D.R.V.N.-U.S. official conversations in Paris.

At the United States people are the masters of their own destiny. The United States having embarked on the road of aggression in Viet Nam, the South Vietnamese people have to resist it. Under the leadership of the National Front for Liberation, the broad masses of South Viet Nam people are waging a sacred resistance war to defeat the U.S. war of aggression, overthrow the stooge administration, achieve the goals of independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and prosperity.

The statement went on to characterize the South Vietnamese people as "the people of the D.R.V.N. as an integral part of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and freedom."

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independence, democracy and freedom. It declared that "in future as in the past, the South Vietnamese people will continue to fight and receive aid of all kinds from their friends in the world, including the U.S. people and volunteers."

After emphasizing that no desperate effort, no machievian maneuver can save the Americans and their puppets from the sure defeat, the statement re-affirmed the position of the South Viet Nam people.

"The South Vietnamese people are deeply attached to peace, but this must be peace in independence and freedom. The South Vietnamese people, with their aggression, withdrawal from Viet Nam and leave the South Vietnamese people to settle themselves their own affairs, in accordance with the National Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, without foreign intervention. So long as the United States persists in its aggression, the South Vietnamese people will fight on with the firm resolve to defend at any cost their independence and freedom."

"The South Viet Nam people and the N.F.L. fully support the sound, justice-radiating position of the Government of the D.R.V.N. as expressed in Minister Xuan Thuy's statements at the Paris conversations. The South Vietnamese people and the N.F.L. fully support the sound, justice-radiating position of the Government of the D.R.V.N. as expressed in Minister Xuan Thuy's statements at the Paris conversations. The South Vietnamese people and the N.F.L. fully support the sound, justice-radiating position of the Government of the D.R.V.N. as expressed in Minister Xuan Thuy's statements at the Paris conversations."

Armed Forces Use Multifarm and Highly Efficient Fighting Methods.

NEVER have the millions of our revolutionary people and fighters in the South applied in such a skillful manner the various methods of people's warfare brought to an unprecedented high. They are attacking the enemy by surprise, both in urban and semi-urban, tackling in a co-ordinated manner both the enemy's main and outer lines of defense, hitting him both in the front and the rear, combining large, medium and small scale actions, at the same time using jointly several armed services and encouraging independent actions by each, striking hard at the enemy while engaging in agitation work which disrupts his ranks, destroying both the enemy's vital forces and his equipment, supplies and stores, attacking both the rear and water communications, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in personnel and equipment, and developing both the American and puppet forces while knocking down the puppet administration at every level, causing big chunks of it to collapse and plunging it in an unending confusion.

These fighting methods have given the offensives and uprisings great aggregate strength and high combat efficiency. Prospects, they are rebuking their efforts, crushing the enemy under their feet in their forward march, mounting the initiative and creating for themselves favorable opportunities, winning complete victory and leading for final victory. When the resistance against American aggression started, the people and armed forces of the South were already resolved to fight and win. In spite of difficulties they were firm in their resolve to fight and win, after three years of successful fighting against over 1,500,000 American, satellite and puppet forces during an important period of "limited warfare", the people and armed forces of the South are enjoying new advantages and prospects of complete and firmer confidence than ever.

5. In the Process of the Fighting the People and Armed Forces of the South Grow Stronger and Their Rank Swell.

THE revolution in the South has been developing steadily and its forces ever more developed and growing by leaps and bounds.

Immense rural areas have been liberated, thereby expanding ceaselessly our rear, theatres of operations and sources of strategic resources. Revolutionary war in the cities have been consolidated and

Viet Nam N.F.L. sternly condemns the odious, tortuous U.S. attitude, and firmly demands that the United States should stop its military aggression and all other acts of war throughout the territory of the D.R.V.N.

"On behalf of the southern people, the N.F.L. conveys to their 17 million compatriots in the North and the overseas Vietnamese people its deep gratitude for the efforts and sacrifice they have made in a firm spirit to contribute actively to the sacred cause of the liberation of the South."

"The South Viet Nam N.F.L. strongly supports the statements of the Royal Cambodian Government and the over 100,000 Cambodians and Laotians who have come to the aid of the D.R.V.N. and the U.S., and pledges itself to make an active contribution to strengthening the unity bloc of the Indo-Chinese peoples against the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys."

The statement ended with a call on all armed forces and people in the South to increasingly intensify their political fight until total victory and on the peace-loving governments, organizations, people and the progressive and brave American people, to support and help still more actively and vigorously in all fields the South Vietnamese people's resistance struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.

developed through the offensives and uprisings, enabling our political forces to overpower the enemy's puppet administration. The programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation has been developing and its influence, rallying many forces and people of many walks of life in the entire people's front against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Over 14 million Southern compatriots have been mobilized in the South Vietnamese National Front for Liberation. The birth of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces has broadened ever more the entire people's united front against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, particularly in the cities. Many officers and soldiers of the puppet army have clearly seen the true nature of the Saigon clique of traitors; they are leaving national feeling and cross over in ever greater numbers to the side of the people and the revolution. The U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Undoubtedly the more victories we achieve in the Southern revolution, the more new forces join its ranks and the more bright prospects open up before it.

In the military field, as we fight on, the South Vietnamese people build up and expand their strength; all three categories of armed forces are and are ceaselessly augmenting their combat strength.

Following the general offensives and uprisings, the people and armed forces of the South have progressed by leaps and bounds in terms of both military and political fields. Not only have the general offensives and uprisings brought the forces to the Southern revolution, they have also created new favorable opportunities, and sources of replenishment for a steady consolidation and expansion of the Southern revolution. It is probable only in the process of the fighting, the strength of the South Viet Nam people and armed forces grows in proportion to the fierceness of their attacks and to the magnitude of their successes.

"Second part of an article from the May 25 issue of the Quan Doi Nhan Dan (People's Army) newspaper, published in the last issue of Viet Nam Courier."

THE Command of the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. issued on June 5 its 7th special communique to the record in all-round victories recorded by the Liberation Armed Forces and people of South Viet Nam in the current general offensive and widespread uprisings.

The communique released by Gai Phong Press Agency, gave the balance sheet of May and that of the last 4 months (7th page). It then dealt in its second part with the great significance of the brilliant military and political victories won by the people's forces. It ended with an appeal to the fighters and people to advance towards bigger victories. We reprint below large excerpts of the second part of the communique.

The revolutionary forces have also greatly weakened the American puppet army by seriously depleting, qualitatively and quantitatively, many of its crack units. As a result, this puppet army is making a very poor show, both in counter-attacks and offensive actions its infantry is fast losing its fighting capacity.

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L.B. Johnson's "De-escalation" or Double Talk

U.S. Crimes in North Viet Nam

ON March 31, 1968, U.S. President Johnson trumpeted his decision to "de-escalate" the war of destruction on the D.R.V.N. He went so far as to state that there would be "no attacks around the perimeter populated areas and in the food-producing areas of North Viet Nam." The evidence of fact has contradicted his statement.

During the first three months of 1968, the total of U.S. raids on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. averaged 1,800 - 2,500 per month. It ran to more than 3,500 in April, more than 4,700 in May, the attacks being concentrated on the four provinces lying between the 17th and the 20th parallels, which means a step-up in the bombings. In Nghe An province, for instance, U.S. planes carried out 500 sorties in April and 1,200 in May, as against 180 in March. The same has been the case of the other three provinces.

The U.S. imperialists have also increased their strikes with strategic bombers, their challenge with Army Long Tom guns and the use of other engines of death against the southern part of the D.R.V.N. In May, the Vinh Lich area was bombed 25 times in 7 days by B-52's, it received 400 tons of bombs from U.S. artillery based south of the Demilitarized Zone and from the 7th Fleet. Meanwhile, the area from Thanh Hoa to Quang Binh was showered with 600,000 CBUs and some 8,000 time bombs.

Such concentrated attacks on a large and thickly populated part of the D.R.V.N. are a complete violation of the Geneva Convention.

Nghe An province. The Catholic hamlet of Van Loc, Nam Loc village, Ward 1 of the town of Van Loc, was attacked at 7 p.m. on May 23, by U.S. planes. At first, 6 explosive bombs were dropped in the very heart of the agglomeration. Caught by surprise, the people fled in confusion. In the certain villages were killed on the spot, or out of the hamlet. They were showered with CBUs. Out of the 1,416 Ca, 17 children were wounded, 17 among them were destroyed. The primary school, the nursery class, the literary class and the kindergarten were reduced to rubble.

The same method of destruction was used against Nam Van village (Nam Dan district), and Truong Thanh hamlet, Hung Loc village (Hung Nguyen district). The raid on Nam Van village took place at 10:30 p.m. on May 29. It resulted in 11 old people, 14 women and 22 children killed, 40 people wounded. The raid on Truong Thanh at 9 p.m. on May 10 caused the death of 34 children.

The U.S. imperialists razed to the ground Ho Xa township in Quang Binh, Vinh city and numerous

villages between Nghe An and the 17 parallel. 6 schools and many nursery classes in Thanh Hoa and Nghe An, 23 of Van Loc, were attacked at 7 p.m. on May 23, by U.S. planes. At first, 6 explosive bombs were dropped in the very heart of the agglomeration. Caught by surprise, the people fled in confusion. In the certain villages were killed on the spot, or out of the hamlet. They were showered with CBUs. Out of the 1,416 Ca, 17 children were wounded, 17 among them were destroyed. The primary school, the nursery class, the literary class and the kindergarten were reduced to rubble.

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the above-mentioned crimes lay bare the perfidy of Johnson whose March 31 speech is a horrible tissue of lies.

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THEIR THAILAND LACKEYS ARE INELUCTABLY FAIL

LANDED in a quinary in Viet Nam and receiving a good hiding in Laos, the U.S. imperialists are now puzzled at the development of the patriotic struggle of the Thai people. Of late, they and their lackeys, the Thano-Phras, have been spreading a bellyache about the "infiltration of foreign communists into the northeast of Thailand" as a pretext to step up measures of repression against that people and to turn Thailand into a new-type colony and military base

Minister Xuan Thuy Receives Cyrus Eaton

CYRUS EATON, an American industrialist, on June 10, 1968, called on Minister of State Xuan Thuy, D.R.V.N. Government representative at the Paris talks.

Making clear his position, Cyrus Eaton said that he supported the movement for peace in Viet Nam, urged the U.S. Government to stop its war in Viet Nam, first of all by putting an end to the bombing of the D.R.V.N., and let the Vietnamese people and other peoples decide themselves their own fate.

Minister Xuan Thuy told his guest about the D.R.V.N.'s official communications in Paris. He highlighted the just stand and goodwill of the Vietnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government. He pointed out that the talks had not made any headway because the U.S. side kept clinging to its absurd claims for "reciprocity" to skirt an unconditional end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., which must be accompanied before the other problems of the talks and the two sides can be started.

Cyrus Eaton praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and said he admired the world public, had promised to make a more active contribution to bringing together various peace forces in America and the world to stand for an end to the U.S. war in Viet Nam.

for aggression against Indo-China and South-East Asia. Up to February 1968, over 50,000 G.I.s and military personnel were stationed in over 50 military bases and airfields built in Thailand. Over 3.5 strategic bombers were based at Utaopao and a number of F-4s at Taki airfield. The Americans have also granted new military aids and equipment to the Thai reactionary rulers to recruit local mercenaries for the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Western agencies reported that after his recent trip to the U.S. Thai Premier Tanom Kittakachon had declared that next July he would send an additional contingent of 5,000 Thai combat troops to South Viet Nam at President Johnson's urgent request, and in return, he would receive from the U.S. an aid of 12 million dollars to strengthen his police force. This was a brazen and

ignominious selling out by the Thano-Phras clique of the sovereignty of Thailand and the honour of her people for dollars. At this year, the U.S. will grant Thailand a military aid of 75 million dollars to buy weapons and 50 million to build strategic roads and military bases. As a demographic move, it proves to be Thano-Phras 63 million baht (Thailand currency) and send "advisers" to help promote education in 18 Thai provinces, and 47,000 peasants in the Northeast of Thailand would receive a loan to develop farming. But according to the stipulations of the "aid" agreement, 4,000 peasant households involving about 30,000 people in the Phnom Nam area, Uthairat province, Northeast Thailand, would be herded into concentration camps of the South Viet Nam "strategic hamlet" pattern. It is obvious that the U.S.

imperialists are carrying out again in Thailand their neo-colonialist policy which has been pitifully failed in South Viet Nam in the last few years. The untold crimes heaped up by the Yankees only intensify the struggle of the Thai people for national liberation. Since the first gunshot was fired at the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in a village of Nake district, Nakhon Phanom province (northeast of Thailand) three years ago (August 1965), the patriotic struggle of the Thai people has spread to 97 provinces in the northeast, north central and south Thailand.

Early this year, the Thai patriotic armed forces, especially in the province of Nan and Chiang Rai (North Thailand) have many large-scale raids of the Thai reactionary armed forces and police directly commanded by American advisers and supported by tanks and aircraft. The U.S. has certainly frustrated all the dark designs of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and achieve independence, democracy, peace and prosperity for their country.

The Thai people speaks volumes for the misgivings of the Yankees in face of the growing patriotic movement of the Thai people.

Coupled with armed actions, the political struggle of workers, peasants and other sections of the Thai people against the despotic rule of the U.S. and the Thano-Phras administration has been gaining momentum. Workers in some towns and in American military bases have struck for wage-lift and improvement of their living conditions. Recently, thousands of sugar mill workers have also downed tools, demanding that their bosses give them long with the slogan "Let's stick to our land and our villages and carry on production!" is being translated into reality with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teachers and learn!"

In the 1965 school-year, the U.S. has sent to the liberated areas of South Viet Nam nearly 3,000 general education schools with nearly 300,000 pupils. The latter figure far exceeded the total number for the former French-ruled Indo-China. This did not include the U.S. military spare-time classes for adults, camps and army-men.

The figures for 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 school-years, nay yet tabulated, are undoubtedly very bloody considering the quick expansion of the liberated zone. From 1966 to 1968, the National Committee of the National Front for Liberation has compiled 131 textbooks in 20,000 copies for teachers down to every village with a view to achieving a unified syllabus for the liberated zone. From the 17th to the 21st of the 17 national minorities in the Central Viet Nam, High Plateau now have got their own scripts and are learning in their mother tongue.

Schools have been opened in the jungles, beside rivers and along the communication trenches and, in some places, underground. If the enemy destroyed one school, another springs up almost

neutrality of the Kingdom of Laos and let the people settle themselves their own affairs without foreign intervention. The statement firmly rejects the fabricated proofs and reports illegally submitted by the Indian and Canadian representatives in the International Control Commission of the D.R.V.N. in the current Pacific conversations, and insists that the U.S. presently and unconditionally stop the bombing raids and all other acts of war throughout the territory of the D.R.V.N., so that both sides may begin the discussion of other questions of interest for them.

The statement ends with a stern condemnation of the U.S. as wrecker of the 1963 Geneva Agreements and a flat rejection of the allegations put forward by the U.S. and its agents about the so-called presence of North Vietnamese troops in Laos, and a categorical demand that the U.S. insist its "special interest" in Laos to serve you more effectively in future.

TO THE READER

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the presentation of our paper. We apologize for this shortcomings and we hope that your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more effectively in future.

IN SOUTH VIET NAM'S LIBERATED ZONE

EDUCATION DEVELOPS IN SPITE OF INNUMERABLE DIFFICULTIES

HE who comes to the liberated zone of South Viet Nam does not fail to notice that there are participating in the fight against the enemy, besides the military, are the teachers and their pupils. They are taking precautions against their continuous bombings and shelling, but still find time to develop culture and education. The Thai people in any village, any district, and any province. The slogan "Let's stick to our land and our villages and carry on production!" is being translated into reality with the slogan "Let's stick to our schools and our teachers and learn!"

In the 1965 school-year, the U.S. has sent to the liberated areas of South Viet Nam nearly 3,000 general education schools with nearly 300,000 pupils. The latter figure far exceeded the total number for the former French-ruled Indo-China. This did not include the U.S. military spare-time classes for adults, camps and army-men.

The figures for 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 school-years, nay yet tabulated, are undoubtedly very bloody considering the quick expansion of the liberated zone. From 1966 to 1968, the National Committee of the National Front for Liberation has compiled 131 textbooks in 20,000 copies for teachers down to every village with a view to achieving a unified syllabus for the liberated zone. From the 17th to the 21st of the 17 national minorities in the Central Viet Nam, High Plateau now have got their own scripts and are learning in their mother tongue.

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immediately, classes are held in the day-time as well as at night, depending on the localities. The school-age children can get education. Their parents are for the most part students of complementary education classes. Cadres of the Front for National Liberation fighters also attend classes. Everyone is learning with a profound understanding of the light against the U.S. aggressors. They learn at school, at home, during work by holding some tree bark. If there are no pens they make them out of empty tin and even out of bamboo or wood. As a substitute for chalk they use pine wax and the resin of pine and some other trees which are used in French-ruled Indo-China. This did not include the U.S. military spare-time classes for adults, camps and army-men.

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At the moment when the powerful offensive and upsurings of the Saigon people are shaking the city, the U.S. puppet administrative machinery even in the quarter of the city, the U.S. lackeys are in a great confusion. Rumors spread through Saigon Sunday that Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky is on the verge of a final break with President Nguyen Van Thieu. AP

This rivalry between the two topmost U.S. placemen is no surprise to anybody. It has taken place for several months and has grown more critical since the Yankee wounded Nguyen Van Thieu into giving Tran Van Huong the premiership in place of Nguyen Van Cao. A Ky's man. Given "green light"

was fad up with the U.S. practice of discarding useless puppets. But leaving Saigon for Viet Nam, Ky's absence was conspicuous by his absence at the reception given in honor of the "government" of the "government."

This rivalry between the two topmost traitors has thrown the Saigon administration in a jumble. Though in a disadvantageous position, Ky did not even himself vanquished. UPI reported on June 9 that a clash had taken place between political and puppet troops after Ky had been relieved of his post as police chief. This is but an indication of the turmoil.

The U.S. imperialists have always schemed to "stabalize" the puppet administration in order to use it as a mainstay for their neo-colonialist policy of aggression. But they have made in their attempt and the present quarrel between Thieu and Ky is a serious threat to the puppet administration to prop up the Saigon administration at any cost. The puppet administration in South Viet Nam people have landed with a big question mark, a great dispute of the U.S. lackeys until they meet their doom together with the collapse of U.S. neo-colonialist policy.

The paper "Cao Ky" (Public) - Ky and Lo's man, has been in the news for 6 months that there should be some hidden motive behind this. It is an investigation to bring to light the truth on this barbarous crime. The puppet administration to liberate the U.S. and the Yankee action by the Vietnamese and

New Films from Viet Nam

- 1 - Facts About Crimes of the U.S. Aggressors Against the Vietnamese (5 reels - English)
 - 2 - Victory in the Province of Tay Ninh (4 reels - English)
 - 3 - The Western Lake (Hanoi) - 1 reel, 16mm films available on hire (20/- a reel, plus postage)
- BRITISH COUNCIL FOR PEACE IN VIET NAM (BCPV)
10, Little Britain, London, E.C.1
Films for fund-raising - Films for peace

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

MILITARY OPERATIONS

SAIGON: — U.S. and Puppet Troops Relentlessly Attacked by P.L.A.F. Within and Without the City Daily Shelled Since May 31.

— Important Administrative and Military Organs Hit, Including the War Ministry, the "Catina" Security Service, the U.S. Field Officers' Mess, the Harbour, the Tan Son Nhut Airbase, As Well As the "Presidential" Palace Area and U.S. Embassy. P.L.A.F. Infantrymen Attack Cholon and Saigon's Northern Suburb.

WESTERN HIGH PLATEAU: U.S. Defence Line Breached West of Dakto.

KHE SANH AND DONG HA: 1,000 Enemy Soldiers Killed or Wounded, 28 Military Vehicles Destroyed between June 2 and 11.

MEKONG DELTA: 14 U.S. Rivercraft Sunk or Burned Down in Ben Tre Province on June 10, and 1,100 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action near Vinh Long.

Many Enemy Bases in South Viet Nam Heavily Shelled by P. L. A. F. Artillery.

THE activities of P.L.A.F. fighters in Saigon continued to take pride of place in the "information" released by *Glas Post* Press Agency in the last week.

In Cholon, the P.L.A.F. made deep thrusts into the 8th district and occupied the Y-shaped bridge area on June 4 and 6. They still controlled downtown Cholon and destroyed many enemy tanks and armoured cars. Other P.L.A.F. units broke through the enemy's line and advanced towards the 5th and 6th districts where they punished wicked thugs and policemen. Puppet para and ranger units suffered heavy losses in their counter-attacks.

North of Gia Dinh, in the northeast suburb of Saigon the P.L.A.F. continues to control Binh Hoa region and sealed off the road and rail communications to Binh Hoa. The efforts the puppet to drive them out failed.

In the northern suburb, Tan Son Nhut Airbase, the U.S. command H.Q. and the puppet general staff H.Q. have been pounded many times by P.L.A.F. heavy guns since early June. Many fires were caused and many aircraft destroyed or damaged by the P.L.A.F. shelling of the airfield on June 4, 6, 11, 12 and 16. A big ammunition dump exploded under P.L.A.F. fire on the night of June 12.

The enemy administrative offices in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd districts were hit by the deadly artillery fire of the P.L.A.F. Every day since May 31, shells and rockets rained thick on leading administrative and military organs. On June 7, Australian Premier Gorton had a narrow escape during his puppet morale-boosting visit to Saigon. On June 11, the "Presidential" Palace area was shelled in the daytime. The targets hit were the

"Catina" security service, the buildings of the U.S. Embassy, the puppet central bank, the information hall, the U.S. field officers' mess as well as other organs in the 2nd and 3rd districts. Western agencies stressed that this artillery bombardment, was the heaviest so far, and caused a great panic among the enemy who was completely paralysed: no aircraft could take off and no counter-attack was possible from any artillery.

Around Saigon, on June 9 and 10, the P.L.A.F. sank and burnt 5 enemy vessels including a 5,000-ton cargo boat. In three battles given on June 4, 5 and 6, they destroyed 40 vehicles including 23 tanks and amphibious cars in Tay Ninh and Thu Dau Mot provinces.

About one hundred kilometres southwest of Saigon, near Vinh Long town, 400 puppet soldiers were killed and several hundred others wounded in an engagement which lasted from May 5 to 7. That is the latest part of a recent campaign taking place between May 25 and June 9, in which the enemy had 1,100 men killed or wounded, 3 companies wiped out and 4 battalions badly mauled.

In the course of last week, the P.L.A.F. guns also bombarded many important targets in various provinces of South Viet Nam, chiefly Bien Hoa airbase (June 11), Chu Lai airfield and the H.Q. of U.S. Division America, 80 km southeast of Saigon (June 9). Ban Me Thuot airfield (June 9), the civilian and military harbours of Saigon (June 9), Thailand Gulf (June 9), and Phuoc Binh, north of Saigon (June 9). Ca Mau town at the southernmost tip of Viet Nam (June 12).

In other theatres of operations, let us mention the battles fought in the north of the Western High Plateau. The U.S. defence line west of Dakto, in the Paco river area, was breached in the course of many engagements which took place May 24 and June 5. Over 600 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 66 military vehicles, 6 cannons and mortars were destroyed and 10 aircraft downed in this sector during the same period.

Further east, on Road No 10 linking the Western High

Plateau to the sea, 41 U.S. military vehicles were destroyed in two P.L.A.F. ambushes on June 1 and 4.

In the North, at Khe Sanh and Dong Ha, the P.L.A.F. brought heavier pressure to bear on U.S. Marine Division 3. From June 2 to 9, 200 G.I.s were put out of action, 2 aircraft downed and 21 vehicles including 5 tanks destroyed.

Further details of P.L.A.F. recent victories:

1. In Trang Lon battle, 4th north of Tay Ninh,

U.S. Division 25 had on the night of May 21, 1,200 casualties; 21 vehicles including 7 tanks destroyed and many soldiers and 175mm guns put out of action.

2. In the attacks against the U.S. riverine task force in Ben Tre province from May 26 to 31, the enemy lost 41 vessels out of a total of 240 and 2,000 G.I.s put out of action.

3. On June 10, in another engagement on the Giong Truong River, P.L.A.F. forces again sank or burnt 14 U.S. rivercraft.

U.S. Mercenaries Rise Up

SINCE the beginning of February and especially since early May this year, many officers and men of the puppet army and of the U.S. and satellite forces have risen up in the ranks of the offensive of the revolutionary armed forces and in response to the moving appeals of the U.S. and the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces.

In the 21 days ending May 15, 1968, new events took place among puppet units stationed in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces and Hue City. The "Organization of the First Division Break-Away Officers and Men from Strain" issued a statement welcoming the National Salvation Manifesto of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces. This was followed by anti-war actions by 345 officers and men of puppet Battalion 4, Regiment 1 and members of puppet Regiment 2 stationed in Quang Tri. Groups of guerrillas rangers in Quang Tri provincial capital and in the most remarkable was the mutiny staged by 28 rangers at a post in the Tu Ha sector, south of Hue.

A warrant officer and his men defending the post mutinized, punished a number of puppet soldiers, then left for the liberated zone bringing with them 28 light machineguns and quick-firing sub-machineguns.

In Quang Nam province (southeast of Da Nang), 13 rangers and 13 soldiers of the security forces and a ranger unit were recorded between April 20 and May 15. Before crossing over to the side of the Revolution, these patriotic army men hunted down and wiped out 140 die-hard traitors (including many commanding officers), and shot 130 weapons of different types and 300 hand-grenades.

In the Saigon-Gia Dinh

area, in only a week (May 5-12) hundreds of police agents, the security forces and street ward and hamlet "civil guards" quit their ranks and joined their families. Others brought along weapons and volunteered to fight in the ranks of the revolutionary armed forces in attacks against the rodents of cruel police agents.

In Tay Ninh province (northwest of Saigon) in the two weeks ending May 17, 180 puppet officers and men deserted. A number of them handed their weapons over to the provincial revolutionary authorities.

In the Mekong Delta, between May 5 and May 18, as many as 1,750 officers and men of the puppet regular, security and ranger forces mutinied or left their ranks. They defected over to the people, bringing along weapons and documents.

In My Tho province (southwest of Saigon), 330 members of the puppet security forces refused to go on a relief mission on Highway No 4. Thirty-seven of them joined the revolutionary armed forces, with their weapons. Many army men of 12 puppet Division 7, disobeyed their superiors' order to go on a march-and-destroy raid on the guerrillas. When their cruel commanders and the Americans tried to use force to make them comply, they fought back resolutely.

In Vinh Long and Kien Phong provinces (southeast of Saigon), 301 members of the security forces and ranger units deserted. Particularly in Ben Tre province (southeast of Saigon), 917 officers and men of different units rallied to the leadership of 1 major and 3 lieutenants and formed the "Association of Break-Away Patriotic Army men of

Ben Tre from the Thieu-Ky Puppet Administration" (May 5, 1968). They made public an appeal calling on their mates to take a similar step and to join the ranks of the U.S. aggressors and their cruel agents and crossing over to the side of the people to fight for national salvation.

Apart from these anti-war activities in many a noteworthy group were reported in May on the part of war-resisters among G.I.s and puppet army men.

In Binh Son (northern Quang Ngai), 3 G.I.s angered by their commanders' oppression and fed up with the immoral war they were forced to fight, burned themselves to death with petrol. Before their self-immolation, they set fire to a blockhouse, the whole arsenal of a section defending it and 300 metres of fence.

At the Lai Khe base camp (north of Saigon), a U.S. company refused to go on a raid, 48 men of this company demanded that their commanders send them home as their duty tour had long expired.

Hoi An (south of Da Nang), a unit belonging to the South Korean Blue Dragon Brigade resisted their commanders' order to suppress the local people. It battled against G.I.s and South Korean commanders coming for a crackdown on its members. Four men of this unit used hand-grenades to commit suicide because they were greatly indignant at the brutalities of their commanders.

ANTI-WAR activities, mutinies and desertions on the increase among the puppet troops, G.I.s and satellite troops are the new results of the unjust U.S. war of aggression whose growing setbacks open the eyes of the mercenary troops to the truth about this war.

N.F.L. flag handed to a unit before its going up the line.